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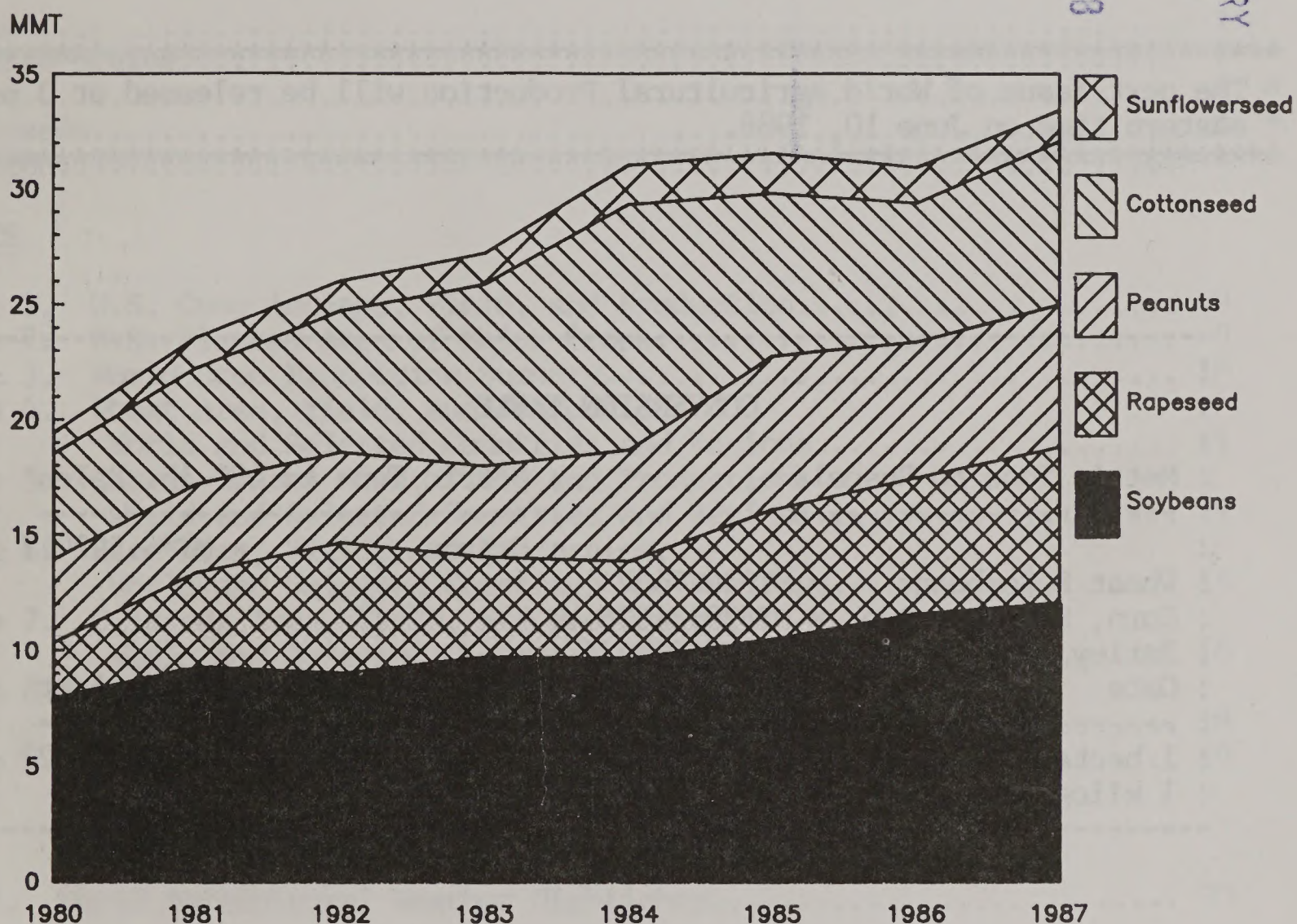
Agriculture

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WAP 5-88  
May 1988

# World Agricultural Production

## CHINESE PRODUCTION OF MAJOR OILSEEDS



Official USDA Estimates

Note: Included in this issue are special features on oilseed production in China, double-low rapeseed production in the EC and drought impact on livestock in India.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board – USDA



This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. All numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

This report was prepared by the Foreign Production Estimates Division (FPEF), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 382-8888.

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 \* The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. \*  
 \* eastern time on June 10, 1988. \*  
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:			:
:	CONVERSION TABLE		:
:			:
:			:
:	Metric Tons to Bushels	:	Metric Tons to 480-lb. Bales
:	-----	:	-----
:		:	Cotton = MT*4.592917
:	Wheat & Soybeans = MT*36.7437	:	
:	Corn, Sorghum, Rye = MT*39.36825	:	
:	Barley = MT*45.929625	:	
:	Oats = MT*68.894438	:	Metric Tons to Hundredweight
:	-----	:	-----
:	1 hectare = 2.471044 acres	:	Rice = MT*22.04622
:	1 kilogram = 2.204622 pounds	:	
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## PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1988/89

WHEAT: World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 520.7 million metric tons, up 15.8 million or 3 percent from last year's harvest. Important changes from the 1987/88 crop include the following:

- o United States      Production is estimated at 59.1 million tons, up 1.8 million or 3 percent from last year.
- o USSR              Production is estimated at 92.0 million tons, up 8.7 million or 10 percent from last year's harvest. The increase is attributed to area and yield estimates that are higher than those of last year.
- o EC-12              Production is estimated at 74.1 million tons, up 2.8 million or 4 percent from last year, but still 8.8 million tons below the record 1984/85 crop. Yields are projected to rebound from last year's weather-depressed levels and return to roughly the trend of the past 4 years. Production estimates for 1988/89 for selected countries, with 1987/88 in parentheses, are: France--28.6 million tons (27.4); United Kingdom--13.0 million (11.6); West Germany--11.1 million (10.0); Italy--8.5 million (9.4).
- o China              Production is estimated at a record 91.0 million tons, up 3.3 million or 4 percent from last year. The increase is attributed to a 2-percent rise in planted area and higher estimated yields.
- o Canada              Production is estimated at 25.4 million tons, down 0.9 million or 4 percent from last year's crop. Area is projected down slightly from last year. Yield is estimated down due to very dry weather throughout the winter, which has left soil moisture levels well below normal.
- o India                Production is estimated at 44.0 million tons, down 1.6 million or 3 percent from 1987/88. A 3-percent reduction in area is estimated to have moved mainly into rapeseed production. FAS April field travel indicated adequate irrigation water supplies in the states of Punjab and Haryana and in western Uttar Pradesh.
- o Pakistan            Production is estimated at 12.3 million tons, up 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last year's poor harvest. Wheat in the two principal growing areas was planted more than a month late. May rains have been beneficial, but tillering is low and head size small.



- o Argentina Production is estimated at 10.0 million tons, unchanged from last year. After five consecutive years of declining wheat area, planted area is expected to increase 8 percent in 1988. Last year's excellent yields, due to exceptional weather, are not expected to be repeated.
- o East Europe Production is estimated at 41.3 million tons, up 2.3 million or 6 percent from 1987/88. The increase is due to slightly greater area and higher yields, particularly in Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria.
- o Australia Production is estimated at 13.0 million tons, up 0.9 million or 7 percent from last year. Sown area is forecast up 4 percent over 1987/88 due to an improved world price outlook. Planting begins this month, with favorable soil moisture conditions prevailing across the winter grain belt due to anomalously heavy late summer rainfall.
- o Brazil Production is forecast at 5.1 million tons, down 1.1 million or 17 percent from last year's record crop. Yields are expected to return to average levels, assuming normal growing conditions.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 804.4 million tons, up 19.5 million or 2 percent from last year's crop. Important changes from the 1987/88 crop include the following:

- o United States Production is estimated at 219.9 million tons, up 4.2 million or 2 percent from last year.
- o USSR Production is estimated at 109.0 million tons, down 4.7 million or 4 percent from last year. The decrease is attributed to area and yield estimates that are slightly below those of last year.
- o China Production is estimated at 93.2 million tons, down 0.6 million or less than 1 percent from last year. The decrease is due to a 3 percent drop in estimated area. Corn output is estimated unchanged from last year's record 76.0 million tons, while barley production is estimated up 3 percent to 6.5 million tons. The production of other coarse grains is expected to remain constant or decline.
- o Canada Production is estimated at 22.2 million tons, down 3.8 million or 15 percent from last year. Barley area and yield are estimated down, resulting in a 21-percent decrease in production, the lowest level since 1984/85.



- Argentina Production is estimated at 13.2 million tons, unchanged from last year. Area is expected to be up slightly from last year. Yields are forecast at recent average levels in line with a return to normal growing conditions, following the excellent weather of 1987/88.
- Brazil Production is forecast at 22.6 million tons, down 1.1 million or 4 percent from the 1987/88 crop. Most of the reduction is in corn, which is projected down 4 percent from the crop currently being harvested. Excellent growing conditions last year in the northern producing states, which resulted in above average corn yields, are unlikely to be repeated in 1988/89.
- South Africa Production is estimated at 8.9 million tons, up 0.5 million or 6 percent from last year. Corn production is projected up 0.5 million tons from 1987/88 to 8.0 million tons, and sorghum output is projected up 21 percent to 0.6 million tons.
- EC-12 Production is estimated at 84.4 million tons, up 2.3 million or 3 percent from last year. Barley output is projected at 49.1 million tons, up 2.3 million or 5 percent from 1987/88. Corn production in Italy is estimated higher for the first time in 7 years, and barley output is projected up in Spain, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Denmark.
- East Europe Production is estimated at 71.1 million tons, up 6.9 million or 11 percent from 1987/88. Corn production is expected to rise sharply in Romania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria from last year's drought-affected harvest.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 325.0 million tons, up 20.8 million or 7 percent from the 1987/88 crop. Foreign production in 1988/89 is projected at a record 320.0 million tons, an increase of 19.8 million or 7 percent from 1987/88. U.S. output is projected at 5.0 million tons, up 23 percent from last season.

OILSEEDS: World production for 1988/89 is forecast at a record 208.0 million tons, up 4.3 million or 2 percent from 1987/88. U.S. production is forecast at 59.3 million tons, down 0.8 million or 1 percent from 1987/88. Foreign production is forecast at a record 148.7 million tons, up 5.1 million or 4 percent from 1987/88.

COTTON: World production for 1988/89 is forecast at 83.5 million bales, up 4.0 million or 5 percent from 1987/88. Foreign production is projected at 69.5 million bales, up 4.8 million or 7 percent from last season. U.S. production is projected at 14.0 million bales, down 760,000 bales or 5 percent from last year.



## PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1987/88

**WHEAT:** World production for 1987/88 is estimated at 504.9 million, up 2.6 million or less than 1 percent from last month. Upward revisions were made for the USSR and Saudi Arabia, while estimates were reduced for Algeria and Paraguay.

**COARSE GRAINS:** World production for 1987/88 is estimated at 784.8 million, down 2.0 million or less than 1 percent from last month. Downward revisions were made for the USSR and Algeria.

**RICE (MILLED-BASIS):** World production for 1987/88 is estimated at 304.2 million tons, up 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month. An upward revision was made for Thailand.

**OILSEEDS:** World production for 1987/88 is estimated at 203.7 million tons, down 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up almost 5 percent from last year. U.S. production is estimated at 60.1 million tons, essentially unchanged from last month, but up 1 percent from last year. Foreign production is estimated at 143.6 million tons, down 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 7 percent from last season.

- \* **Soybeans:** World production for 1987/88 is estimated at a record 101.1 million tons, down 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 3 percent from last year. A significant change from a month ago is the following:

- o **Brazil** Production is estimated at 17.6 million tons, down 0.4 million or 2 percent from last month, but up 2 percent from last year. The downward revision is attributed to a lower estimated average yield. Previous drought conditions in Rio Grande do Sul and excessive rains during harvest in Mato Grosso both contributed to the reduction in yields.

- \* **Cottonseed:** World production for 1987/88 is estimated at 30.7 million tons, up 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 13 percent from last year.

- \* **Peanuts:** World production for 1987/88 is estimated at 19.3 million tons, up 0.2 million or 1 percent from last month, but down 6 percent from last year. A significant change from a month ago is the following:

- o **Senegal** Production is estimated at 1.0 million tons, up 0.2 million or 28 percent from last month and up 14 percent from last year. The upward revision is due to an increased area estimate and recently released official statistics, which indicate a higher national average yield.

- \* **Sunflowerseed:** World production for 1987/88 is estimated at 20.3 million tons, down 67,000 tons from last month, but up 7 percent from last year.



- \* Rapeseed: World production for 1987/88 is estimated at 22.9 million tons, down 73,000 tons from last month, but up 17 percent from last year.
- \* Flaxseed: World production for 1987/88 is estimated at 2.3 million tons, down 13,000 tons from last month and down 13 percent from last year.
- \* Copra: World production for 1987/88 is estimated at 4.4 million tons, down 31,000 tons from last month and down 8 percent from last year.
- \* Palm Kernels: World production for 1987/88 is estimated at 2.6 million tons, down 1,000 tons from last month, but up 5 percent from last year.
- \* Palm Oil: World production for 1987/88 is estimated at 8.4 million tons, up 53,000 tons from last month and up 4 percent from last year.

COTTON: World production for 1987/88 is estimated at 79.5 million bales, up 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 13 percent from a year ago. Foreign output is estimated at 64.7 million bales, up 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 7 percent from last season. U.S. production is estimated at 14.8 million bales, up slightly from last month and up 52 percent from 1986/87. Important changes from a month ago include the following:

- o USSR Production is estimated at 11.3 million bales, up 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 7 percent from last year. This month's estimate is based on larger than expected harvested area.
- o Argentina Production is estimated at a near-record 1.0 million bales, up 0.2 million or 21 percent from last month and up 107 percent from last year's weather-reduced crop. Record yields are estimated.
- o Paraguay Production is estimated at a record 760,000 bales, up 70,000 bales or 10 percent from last month and up 92 percent from last year's weather-reduced crop. The crop benefited from the hot, dry weather during late February and early April.
- o Australia Production is estimated at 1.15 million bales, down 50,000 bales or 4 percent from last month, but up 17 percent from last year. Although area is up 8 percent from last month, recent rains and floods have resulted in crop losses and lower yields.



TABLE 1  
U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

Commodity	--Harvested Area--			--Yield--			--Production--		
	Prel. Proj.			Prel. 1988/89 Proj.			Prel. 1988/89 Proj.		
	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1986/87	1987/88	May	1986/87	1987/88	May
	--Million Acres--			--Bushels per Acre--			--Million Bushels--		
All Wheat	60.7	55.9		34.5	37.7		2092	2105	2170
Winter	43.2	39.3	39.8	35.2	39.8	40.7	1522	1563	1620
Other	17.5	16.6		32.6	32.7		570	542	550
Rye	0.7	0.7		27.9	28.1		20	20	20
Soybeans	58.3	56.4		33.3	33.8		1940	1905	1880
Corn	69.2	59.2		119.2	119.3		8250	7064	7300
Sorghum	13.9	10.6		67.7	69.9		938	741	650
Barley	12.0	10.0		50.7	52.6		611	527	500
Oats	6.9	6.9		56.3	54.0		386	374	450
Total Feedgrains	41.3	35.1		6.1	6.1		252.3	215.2	219.4
Rice	2.4	2.3		5651	5482		133.4	127.7	157.0
All Cotton	8.5	10.0		551	706		9.7	14.8	14.0

TABLE 2  
U.S. Planted Area of Major Crops

Year	Wheat				Feedgrains						All Total Maj		
	Winter	Other	Total	Rye	Rice	Corn	Sorghum	Barley	Oats	Total	Soybeans	Cotton	Crops
1986/87	54.0	18.1	72.1	2.4	2.4	76.7	15.3	13.1	14.7	119.8	60.4	10.0	267.0
1987/88 Prel.	48.8	17.0	65.8	2.5	2.4	65.7	11.8	11.0	18.0	106.5	57.4	10.4	245.0
1988/89 Proj.													
May	48.6												

1/ Estimates from USDA Agricultural Statistics Board for 1986/87, 1987/88 and winter wheat estimates for 1988/89.  
All other 1988/89 estimates are from USDA Interagency Commodity Estimates Committees.



TABLE 3  
World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total	North America		Europe		USSR		Asia				South America		Selected Other Countries		All Other Countries			
			United States	Canada	Mexico	EC-12	Oth. W.	Eastern Europe	China	India	Pakistan	Thailand	Argentina	Brazil	Australia	South Africa		Turkey		
			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:		
---Million Metric Tons---																				
Wheat																				
1986/87	529.7	472.8	56.9	31.4	4.5	71.9	4.3	39.1	92.3	90.0	47.1	0.0	13.9	0.0	8.9	5.6	16.2	2.3	14.0	31.2
1987/88 prel.	504.9	447.6	57.3	26.3	3.7	71.3	4.0	39.0	83.3	87.7	45.6	0.0	12.2	0.0	10.0	6.2	12.1	3.3	13.0	29.9
1988/89 proj.																				
May	520.7	461.7	59.1	25.4	3.2	74.1	3.8	41.3	92.0	91.0	44.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	10.0	5.1	13.0	2.9	13.5	30.2
Coarse Grains																				
1986/87	833.8	581.0	252.8	25.5	14.9	81.3	12.3	73.9	105.9	88.4	26.6	5.0	1.7	4.6	13.0	27.3	6.6	7.9	9.4	76.7
1987/88 prel.	784.9	569.2	215.7	26.0	14.5	82.2	10.7	64.3	113.7	93.8	23.0	4.8	1.4	3.0	13.2	23.7	7.0	8.3	9.3	70.4
1988/89 proj.																				
May	804.4	584.5	219.9	22.2	14.9	84.4	12.2	71.1	109.0	93.2	27.7	5.0	1.7	5.1	13.2	22.6	7.8	8.9	9.3	76.3
Rice (Milled)																				
1986/87	317.9	313.6	4.2	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.7	120.6	60.4	26.5	3.5	12.5	0.2	7.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	78.8
1987/88 prel.	304.2	300.2	4.1	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.7	121.8	51.0	26.3	3.2	10.1	0.2	7.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	75.8
1988/89 proj.																				
May	325.0	320.0	5.0																	
Total Grains 1/																				
1986/87	1,681.4	1,367.4	314.0	56.9	19.7	154.5	16.7	113.2	199.9 1/	299.0	134.0	31.5	19.1	17.0	22.2	40.0	23.1	10.2	23.5	186.7
1987/88 prel.	1,594.0	1,316.9	277.0	52.3	18.6	154.7	14.7	103.5	198.8 1/	303.2	119.6	31.1	16.8	13.1	23.4	37.3	19.7	11.6	22.4	176.1
1988/89 proj.																				
May	1,650.1	1,366.2	283.9																	
Oilseeds 2/																				
1986/87	194.0	134.6	59.4	5.8	1.0	8.4	0.5	6.1	11.2	30.9	13.5	1.7	3.0	0.6	10.4	18.6	0.7	0.7	1.9	19.6
1987/88 prel.	203.7	143.6	60.1	6.0	1.2	11.6	0.5	5.3	11.8	33.4	12.2	1.8	3.3	0.6	13.1	19.1	0.7	0.8	2.0	20.2
1988/89 proj.																				
May	208.0	148.7	59.3																	
Cotton																				
1986/87	70.5	60.7	9.7	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.1	12.2	16.3	7.4	0.0	6.1	0.1	0.5	3.0	1.0	0.3	2.4	9.5
1987/88 prel.	79.5	64.7	14.8	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	11.3	19.2	7.0	0.0	6.8	0.1	1.0	3.2	1.2	0.3	2.4	10.0
1988/89 proj.																				
May	83.5	69.5	14.0																	

1/ Includes total of wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above. Estimates of Soviet total grain production, including wheat, coarse grains, rice (rough), minor grains, and pulses are 210.1 million tons in 1986/87, 211.4 million in 1987/88, and 215.0 million forecast in 1988/89.

2/ Totals for major regions and countries and other countries include the six major oilseeds shown elsewhere in this report, while world and total foreign also include copra and palm kernels for countries shown plus other countries.

Note: Entries of '0.0' indicate no reported or insignificant production.



TABLE 4

## Wheat Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---			---Production---		
	Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1988/89 Proj.		Prel.	1988/89 Proj.	
	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1986/87	1987/88	May	1986/87	1987/88	May
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---			---Million Metric Tons---		
World	228.0	220.0		2.32	2.29		529.7	504.9	520.7
United States	24.6	22.6		2.32	2.53		56.9	57.3	59.1
Total Foreign	203.5	197.4	199.0	2.32	2.27	2.32	472.8	447.6	461.7
Maj. Foreign Exporters	46.3	43.4	43.8	2.77	2.76	2.79	128.4	119.7	122.5
Argentina	5.1	4.9	5.3	1.75	2.04	1.89	8.9	10.0	10.0
Australia	11.3	9.1	9.5	1.44	1.33	1.37	16.2	12.1	13.0
Canada	14.2	13.5	13.4	2.20	1.95	1.90	31.4	26.3	25.4
EC-12	15.7	15.9	15.6	4.58	4.48	4.74	71.9	71.3	74.1
Major Importers	98.1	95.6	97.4	2.40	2.35	2.44	235.0	224.5	237.5
Brazil	3.9	3.4	3.4	1.44	1.81	1.50	5.6	6.2	5.1
China	29.6	28.9	29.5	3.04	3.03	3.08	90.0	87.7	91.0
Eastern Europe	10.5	10.6	10.7	3.73	3.69	3.86	39.1	39.0	41.3
Egypt	0.5	0.6	0.6	3.80	4.23	4.20	1.9	2.4	2.5
Other N. Africa */	4.6	5.2	4.4	1.13	0.96	1.04	5.2	5.0	4.6
Japan	0.2	0.3	0.3	3.56	3.19	3.33	0.9	0.9	1.0
USSR	48.7	46.7	48.5	1.89	1.78	1.90	92.3	83.3	92.0
Other Foreign	59.1	58.4	57.8	1.85	1.77	1.76	109.4	103.4	101.7
India	23.0	22.8	22.2	2.05	2.00	1.98	47.1	45.6	44.0
Iran	6.3	6.1	6.3	1.14	0.98	1.03	7.1	6.0	6.5
Mexico	1.1	0.9	0.8	4.19	4.11	4.00	4.5	3.7	3.2
Non-EC W. Europe	0.9	0.9	0.8	4.58	4.26	4.61	4.3	4.0	3.8
Pakistan	7.4	7.7	7.3	1.89	1.58	1.68	13.9	12.2	12.3
South Africa	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.21	1.71	1.34	2.3	3.3	2.9
Turkey	8.7	8.7	8.8	1.61	1.49	1.54	14.0	13.0	13.5
Others	9.8	9.3	9.5	1.64	1.68	1.64	16.1	15.7	15.6

\*/ Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.

MAY 1988

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA



TABLE 5

## Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---			---Production---		
	Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1988/89 Proj.		Prel.	1988/89 Proj.	
	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1986/87	1987/88	May	1986/87	1987/88	May
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS 1/	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---			---Million Metric Tons---		
World	336.6	322.8		2.48	2.43		833.8	784.9	804.4
United States	41.5	35.4		6.09	6.10		252.8	215.7	219.9
Total Foreign	295.1	287.5	292.0	1.97	1.98	2.00	581.0	569.2	584.5
Maj. Foreign Exporters	23.7	23.6	24.2	2.43	2.43	2.36	57.6	57.5	57.1
Argentina	4.5	4.4	4.5	2.88	3.01	2.90	13.0	13.2	13.2
Australia	4.4	4.8	5.3	1.50	1.47	1.49	6.6	7.0	7.8
Canada	7.8	8.0	7.5	3.26	3.25	2.96	25.5	26.0	22.2
South Africa	4.9	4.5	4.6	1.61	1.85	1.93	7.9	8.3	8.9
Thailand	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.25	1.51	2.18	4.6	3.0	5.1
Major Importers	108.4	108.1	108.0	2.67	2.65	2.71	289.7	286.8	293.3
Eastern Europe	18.6	18.2	18.7	3.97	3.53	3.81	73.9	64.3	71.1
EC-12	19.7	19.1	19.2	4.13	4.31	4.39	81.3	82.2	84.4
Other W. Europe	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.65	3.41	3.77	12.3	10.7	12.2
Mexico	7.7	7.8	7.8	1.93	1.87	1.89	14.9	14.5	14.9
USSR	58.6	59.5	58.5	1.81	1.91	1.86	105.9	113.7	109.0
Other Major Import. 2/	0.4	0.5	0.5	3.12	3.20	3.13	1.4	1.5	1.7
Other Foreign	163.0	155.7	159.7	1.43	1.44	1.47	233.7	224.9	234.1
Brazil	14.0	12.9	12.9	1.95	1.84	1.75	27.3	23.7	22.6
China	27.9	28.8	28.0	3.17	3.25	3.33	88.4	93.8	93.2
India	39.6	35.8	39.2	0.67	0.64	0.71	26.6	23.0	27.7
Indonesia	3.0	2.8	2.8	1.64	1.71	1.79	5.0	4.8	5.0
Nigeria	10.2	9.4	9.9	0.84	0.72	0.84	8.6	6.8	8.3
Philippines	3.6	3.7	3.8	1.13	1.14	1.15	4.0	4.3	4.4
Turkey	4.3	4.3	4.4	2.19	2.17	2.10	9.4	9.3	9.3
Others	60.5	58.0	58.8	1.07	1.02	1.08	64.5	59.3	63.7
BARLEY									
World	80.0	79.5		2.27	2.27		182.0	180.6	179.4
United States	4.9	4.1		2.74	2.83		13.3	11.5	10.9
Total Foreign	75.2	75.4	74.1	2.24	2.24	2.27	168.7	169.1	168.5
Australia	2.3	2.4	2.5	1.55	1.37	1.48	3.6	3.3	3.7
Canada	4.8	5.0	4.3	3.03	2.85	2.63	14.6	14.4	11.3
China	3.4	3.5	3.5	1.82	1.80	1.86	6.1	6.3	6.5
Eastern Europe	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.77	3.76	3.87	16.9	16.0	17.1
EC-12	12.6	12.2	12.3	3.69	3.83	3.98	46.5	46.8	49.1
Other W. Europe	1.8	1.7	1.8	3.39	2.99	3.46	6.2	5.0	6.1
Turkey	3.2	3.2	3.3	1.97	1.88	1.88	6.3	6.0	6.2
USSR	30.0	30.7	29.9	1.80	1.91	1.82	53.9	58.4	54.5
Others	12.6	12.4	12.1	1.16	1.03	1.15	14.6	12.8	13.9

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

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FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA



TABLE 5 (CONTINUED)

## Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions (Continued)

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---			---Production---		
	Prel. Proj.			Prel. 1988/89 Proj.			Prel. 1988/89 Proj.		
	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1986/87	1987/88	May	1986/87	1987/88	May
CORN	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---			---Million Metric Tons---		
World	129.2	123.9		3.69	3.55		476.6	439.6	456.5
United States	28.0	23.9		7.49	7.49		209.6	179.4	185.4
Total Foreign	101.2	100.0	101.6	2.64	2.60	2.67	267.1	260.1	271.0
Maj. Foreign Exporters	8.7	8.0	8.5	2.37	2.42	2.56	20.7	19.2	21.8
Argentina	2.9	2.6	2.7	3.19	3.46	3.33	9.3	9.0	9.0
South Africa	4.0	3.6	3.7	1.78	2.08	2.16	7.2	7.5	8.0
Thailand	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.37	1.56	2.29	4.3	2.7	4.8
Major Importers	22.0	22.0	22.6	4.03	3.75	3.95	88.8	82.4	89.0
Eastern Europe	7.6	7.4	7.6	5.13	4.03	4.68	38.9	29.7	35.8
EC-12	3.9	3.7	3.9	6.45	6.88	6.60	25.1	25.7	25.7
Other W. Europe	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.00	8.09	8.15	1.9	1.9	1.8
Mexico	6.0	6.0	6.1	1.67	1.65	1.69	10.0	9.9	10.3
USSR	4.2	4.6	4.6	2.96	3.24	3.26	12.5	14.8	15.0
Other Maj. Import. 2/	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.21	4.37	4.40	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other Foreign	70.5	70.0	70.6	2.24	2.26	2.27	157.6	158.5	160.2
Brazil	13.5	12.5	12.5	1.96	1.84	1.76	26.5	23.0	22.0
Canada	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.95	7.20	6.21	5.9	7.0	5.9
China	19.1	20.2	19.6	3.71	3.76	3.88	70.9	76.0	76.0
Egypt	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.73	5.14	5.00	3.9	4.2	4.1
India	5.9	5.3	5.9	1.27	1.04	1.27	7.5	5.5	7.5
Indonesia	3.0	2.8	2.8	1.64	1.71	1.79	5.0	4.8	5.0
Philippines	3.6	3.7	3.8	1.13	1.14	1.15	4.0	4.3	4.4
Zimbabwe	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.89	1.33	1.42	0.8	1.6	1.7
Others	22.6	22.5	23.0	1.46	1.43	1.46	33.1	32.2	33.7
SORGHUM									
World	46.0	41.9		1.40	1.34		64.3	56.0	57.5
United States	5.6	4.3		4.25	4.39		23.8	18.8	16.5
Total Foreign	40.4	37.6	39.8	1.00	0.99	1.03	40.5	37.2	40.9
Argentina	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.10	3.15	3.10	3.1	3.2	3.1
Australia	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.54	1.89	1.89	1.2	1.7	1.8
China	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.87	3.09	3.00	5.4	5.8	5.4
India	15.6	15.0	16.0	0.57	0.57	0.66	8.9	8.6	10.5
Mexico	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.19	2.91	2.91	4.3	4.0	4.0
Nigeria	4.5	4.3	4.4	0.80	0.67	0.80	3.6	2.9	3.5
South Africa	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.53	1.58	1.82	0.5	0.5	0.6
Sudan	4.8	3.5	4.0	0.71	0.46	0.55	3.4	1.6	2.2
Thailand	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.26	1.10	1.21	0.3	0.2	0.3
Others	10.0	9.2	9.7	0.99	0.95	0.99	9.9	8.7	9.6

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

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TABLE 5 (CONTINUED)

## Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions (Continued)

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---			---Production---		
	Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1988/89 Proj.		Prel.	1988/89 Proj.	
	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1986/87	1987/88	May	1986/87	1987/88	May
OATS	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---			---Million Metric Tons---		
World	25.0	23.7		1.90	1.83		47.5	43.5	46.4
United States	2.8	2.8		2.02	1.94		5.6	5.4	6.5
Total Foreign	22.2	20.9	21.8	1.89	1.82	1.83	41.9	38.0	39.9
USSR	13.2	11.8	12.0	1.66	1.57	1.58	21.9	18.5	19.0
Maj. Foreign Exporters	3.3	3.5	4.1	2.04	1.97	1.80	6.7	6.9	7.5
Argentina	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.00	1.30	1.27	0.4	0.7	0.7
Australia	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.36	1.36	1.24	1.6	1.9	2.1
Canada	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.53	2.37	2.17	3.3	3.0	3.3
Sweden	0.5	0.4	0.4	3.26	3.63	3.64	1.5	1.4	1.4
Other Foreign	5.7	5.6	5.6	2.32	2.26	2.38	13.3	12.6	13.4
China	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.17	1.20	1.20	0.7	0.7	0.7
Eastern Europe	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.76	2.82	2.82	4.2	4.0	4.2
East Germany	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.09	4.18	4.25	0.7	0.7	0.7
Poland	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.70	2.87	2.78	2.5	2.5	2.5
EC-12	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.95	2.99	3.11	5.6	5.3	5.6
France	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.27	3.72	3.80	1.0	1.0	1.0
West Germany	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.44	4.29	4.45	2.7	2.4	2.6
Finland	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.92	1.96	3.00	1.2	0.7	1.2
Norway	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.44	4.23	3.89	0.5	0.6	0.5
Others	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.04	1.00	1.01	1.3	1.3	1.3
RYE									
World	14.8	15.9		2.10	2.14		31.0	34.1	33.2
United States	0.3	0.3		1.81	1.82		0.5	0.5	0.5
Total Foreign	14.5	15.6	15.3	2.11	2.15	2.14	30.5	33.6	32.7
USSR	8.7	9.7	9.5	1.74	1.86	1.84	15.2	18.1	17.5
Maj. Foreign Exporter									
Canada	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.93	1.58	1.77	0.6	0.5	0.6
Other Foreign									
Eastern Europe	3.9	4.0	4.0	2.73	2.74	2.69	10.6	11.0	10.8
East Germany	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.54	3.47	3.69	2.4	2.4	2.5
Poland	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.57	2.63	2.50	7.3	7.8	7.4
Czechoslovakia	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.49	3.13	3.23	0.5	0.5	0.5
EC-12	1.0	1.0	0.9	3.04	2.93	3.06	3.0	3.0	2.8
Denmark	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.55	3.79	4.53	0.5	0.5	0.3
West Germany	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.28	3.91	4.19	1.8	1.6	1.7
Others	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.84	1.80	1.93	1.0	1.0	0.9

1/ Total of barley, corn, sorghum, oats, and rye shown below plus millet and mixed grain.

2/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.



TABLE 6

## Rice Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---	---Yield---	---Production---	---Milling Rate---	---Production---
			(Rough Basis)		(Milled Basis)
	Prel. Proj.	Prel. 1988/89 Proj.	Prel. 1988/89 Proj.	Prel. 1988/89 Proj.	Prel. 1988/89 Proj.
	1986/87 1987/88 1988/89	1986/87 1987/88	1986/87 1987/88 May	1986/87 1987/88 May	1986/87 1987/88 May
World	145.1 142.0	3.22 3.14	466.9 446.2 477.7	68.1 68.2 68.0	317.9 304.2 325.0
United States	1.0 0.9	6.33 6.14	6.0 5.8 7.1	70.2 70.0 70.0	4.2 4.1 5.0
Total Foreign	144.2 141.0 144.0	3.20 3.12 3.27	460.9 440.4 470.6	68.1 68.2 68.0	313.6 300.2 320.0
Maj. Foreign Exporters	16.4 15.3	2.23 2.12	36.5 32.5	64.9 64.8	23.7 21.0
Burma	4.7 4.4	2.66 2.79	12.4 12.4	62.5 62.5	7.8 7.8
Pakistan	2.1 1.9	2.53 2.53	5.2 4.8	66.7 66.7	3.5 3.2
Thailand	9.7 9.0	1.95 1.70	18.9 15.3	66.0 66.0	12.5 10.1
Major Importers	13.0 12.9	3.99 3.97	51.8 51.1	68.3 68.5	35.4 35.0
EC-12	0.3 0.3	5.79 5.73	1.9 1.9	66.7 67.3	1.3 1.3
Indonesia	9.9 9.8	3.94 3.97	39.0 38.7	68.0 68.0	26.5 26.3
Nigeria	0.7 0.6	1.43 1.31	0.9 0.8	66.5 66.5	0.6 0.6
Republic of Korea	1.2 1.3	6.37 6.02	7.9 7.6	71.2 72.3	5.6 5.5
Other Maj. Import. */	0.9 0.9	2.38 2.33	2.1 2.1	65.5 65.5	1.4 1.4
Other Foreign	114.8 112.8	3.25 3.16	372.6 356.8	68.3 68.4	254.6 244.1
Australia	0.1 0.1	5.72 7.50	0.5 0.8	71.6 71.0	0.4 0.6
Bangladesh	10.6 10.3	2.18 2.15	23.1 22.2	66.7 66.7	15.4 14.8
Brazil	6.0 6.0	1.74 1.83	10.4 11.0	68.0 68.0	7.1 7.5
China	32.3 32.1	5.34 5.42	172.2 173.9	70.0 70.0	120.6 121.8
India	40.8 39.7	2.22 1.93	90.6 76.5	66.7 66.7	60.4 51.0
Japan	2.3 2.1	6.32 6.19	14.6 13.3	72.8 72.8	10.6 9.7
Philippines	3.4 3.3	2.64 2.58	9.0 8.5	65.0 65.0	5.8 5.5
USSR	0.6 0.7	4.24 4.13	2.6 2.7	65.0 65.0	1.7 1.7
Vietnam	5.7 5.7	2.70 2.59	15.4 14.6	65.0 65.0	10.0 9.5
Others	13.0 12.9	2.62 2.59	34.1 33.4	66.2 66.3	22.6 22.1

\*/ Hong Kong, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, and Saudi Arabia.

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TABLE 7  
Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	Prel.		Proj.	PreI.		1987/88 Proj.		PreI.		1987/88 Proj.	
	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1985/86	1986/87	Apr.	May	1985/86	1986/87	Apr.	May
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
SOYBEANS											
World	52.07	51.49	53.45	1.86	1.90	1.90	1.89	97.03	97.93	101.32	101.11
United States	24.92	23.59	22.84	2.29	2.24	2.27	2.27	57.11	52.80	51.84	51.84
Total Foreign	27.15	27.90	30.61	1.47	1.62	1.62	1.61	39.92	45.13	49.48	49.27
Maj. Foreign Exporters	12.77	12.78	14.62	1.68	1.90	1.85	1.82	21.40	24.30	27.00	26.60
Argentina	3.32	3.51	4.20	2.20	1.99	2.14	2.14	7.30	7.00	9.00	9.00
Brazil	9.45	9.27	10.42	1.49	1.87	1.73	1.69	14.10	17.30	18.00	17.60
Other Foreign	14.39	15.12	15.99	1.29	1.38	1.41	1.42	18.52	20.83	22.48	22.67
Canada	0.41	0.38	0.46	2.50	2.50	2.75	2.76	1.01	0.96	1.27	1.27
China	7.72	8.30	8.39	1.36	1.40	1.44	1.44	10.51	11.61	12.09	12.09
Eastern Europe	0.52	0.50	0.55	1.12	1.64	1.25	1.28	0.58	0.82	0.69	0.71
India	1.34	1.39	1.40	0.76	0.60	0.71	0.71	1.02	0.84	1.00	1.00
Indonesia	0.97	0.92	1.00	0.98	0.98	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.90	1.00	1.00
Mexico	0.37	0.34	0.39	1.92	1.94	1.92	1.92	0.71	0.66	0.75	0.75
Paraguay	0.55	0.53	0.62	1.09	1.79	1.63	1.63	0.60	0.95	1.00	1.00
USSR	0.74	0.75	0.78	0.63	0.94	0.90	0.91	0.47	0.70	0.70	0.71
Others	1.78	2.02	2.40	1.51	1.67	1.70	1.72	2.68	3.38	3.98	4.14
COTTONSEED											
World	31.72	30.16	32.39	0.97	0.90	0.95	0.95	30.63	27.23	30.57	30.65
United States	4.14	3.43	4.06	1.16	1.01	1.29	1.29	4.79	3.45	5.26	5.23
Total Foreign	27.58	26.74	28.33	0.94	0.89	0.90	0.90	25.84	23.78	25.31	25.42
China	5.14	4.31	4.91	1.37	1.40	1.45	1.45	7.05	6.02	7.11	7.11
India	7.58	7.28	7.50	0.48	0.44	0.41	0.41	3.65	3.22	3.04	3.04
Pakistan	2.37	2.51	2.51	1.04	1.05	1.17	1.17	2.47	2.64	2.94	2.94
USSR	3.32	3.48	3.53	1.54	1.40	1.28	1.27	5.10	4.87	4.45	4.49
Others	9.17	9.17	9.88	0.83	0.77	0.79	0.79	7.57	7.04	7.77	7.84
PEANUTS											
World	17.98	18.46	17.47	1.11	1.11	1.10	1.11	19.99	20.44	19.11	19.30
United States	0.59	0.62	0.63	3.15	2.70	2.62	2.62	1.87	1.68	1.64	1.64
Total Foreign	17.38	17.84	16.84	1.04	1.05	1.04	1.05	18.12	18.76	17.47	17.66
Brazil	0.16	0.14	0.11	1.34	1.38	1.57	1.57	0.22	0.20	0.17	0.17
China	3.32	3.25	3.06	2.01	1.81	2.02	2.02	6.66	5.88	6.17	6.17
India	7.12	7.15	6.10	0.72	0.85	0.71	0.71	5.12	6.06	4.35	4.35
Senegal	0.61	0.81	0.85	0.97	1.04	0.94	1.14	0.59	0.84	0.75	0.96
South Africa	0.22	0.16	0.18	0.50	0.81	0.80	0.80	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.14
Sudan	0.48	0.55	0.55	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.35	0.40	0.40	0.40
Others	5.48	5.78	6.01	0.93	0.91	0.92	0.91	5.07	5.25	5.50	5.47

CONTINUED



TABLE 7 (CONTINUED)  
Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions (Continued)

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1987/88	Proj.		Prel.	1987/88	Proj.	
	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1985/86	1986/87	Apr.	May	1985/86	1986/87	Apr.	May
<hr/>											
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
<hr/>											
SUNFLOWERSEED											
-----											
World	15.78	13.95	14.82	1.23	1.36	1.38	1.37	19.49	18.93	20.40	20.33
United States	1.15	0.79	0.72	1.24	1.53	1.65	1.65	1.43	1.21	1.18	1.18
Total Foreign	14.63	13.16	14.10	1.23	1.35	1.37	1.36	18.06	17.72	19.22	19.15
Argentina	3.05	1.74	2.15	1.35	1.27	1.30	1.30	4.10	2.20	2.80	2.80
China	1.47	1.04	0.95	1.18	1.48	1.42	1.42	1.73	1.54	1.35	1.35
EC-12	1.99	2.13	2.32	1.38	1.53	1.61	1.61	2.75	3.26	3.73	3.73
East Europe	1.21	1.33	1.40	1.67	2.15	1.72	1.69	2.02	2.86	2.39	2.36
USSR	4.05	3.85	4.16	1.30	1.37	1.49	1.46	5.26	5.26	6.10	6.08
Others	2.86	3.07	3.13	0.77	0.85	0.90	0.90	2.19	2.60	2.85	2.83
RAPESEED											
-----											
World	14.54	14.59	16.23	1.28	1.34	1.42	1.41	18.57	19.49	22.94	22.87
Total Foreign	14.54	14.59	16.23	1.28	1.34	1.42	1.41	18.57	19.49	22.94	22.87
Canada	2.78	2.64	2.67	1.26	1.43	1.44	1.44	3.50	3.79	3.85	3.85
China	4.49	4.92	5.29	1.25	1.20	1.27	1.27	5.61	5.88	6.73	6.73
EC-12	1.27	1.27	1.86	2.87	2.91	3.18	3.18	3.65	3.69	5.92	5.92
East Europe	0.91	0.95	0.93	2.19	2.43	2.33	2.31	1.99	2.32	2.18	2.15
India	3.98	3.73	4.10	0.67	0.71	0.71	0.71	2.68	2.64	2.90	2.90
Others	1.10	1.08	1.38	1.04	1.09	1.05	0.96	1.15	1.19	1.36	1.32
FLAXSEED											
-----											
World	4.50	4.34	4.18	0.52	0.62	0.56	0.56	2.36	2.69	2.35	2.34
United States	0.24	0.28	0.19	0.89	1.06	1.01	1.01	0.21	0.29	0.19	0.19
Total Foreign	4.26	4.06	3.99	0.50	0.59	0.54	0.54	2.15	2.40	2.17	2.15
Argentina	0.69	0.75	0.69	0.67	0.83	0.80	0.80	0.46	0.62	0.55	0.55
Canada	0.74	0.76	0.62	1.22	1.36	1.28	1.28	0.90	1.03	0.79	0.79
India	1.42	1.23	1.35	0.27	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.38	0.34	0.40	0.40
USSR	1.10	1.05	1.05	0.18	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.23
Others	0.31	0.28	0.28	0.65	0.63	0.64	0.65	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.18
MAJOR OILSEEDS TOTAL	136.58	132.99	138.53	1.38	1.40	1.42	1.42	188.06	186.71	196.69	196.60
COPRA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.35	4.81	4.48	4.45
PALM KERNEL	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.56	2.52	2.65	2.64
TOTAL OILSEEDS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	195.98	194.04	203.82	203.69
PALM OIL *	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.16	8.12	8.37	8.42

\* Not included in total oilseeds.

MAY 1988

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA



TABLE 8

## Cotton Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---			---Production---		
	Prel. Proj.			Prel. 1988/89 Proj.			Prel. 1988/89 Proj.		
	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1986/87	1987/88	May	1986/87	1987/88	May
	---Million Hectares---			---Kilograms Per Hectare---			---Million 480-Pound Bales---		
World	30.2	32.5		508	533		70.5	79.5	83.5
United States	3.4	4.1		618	791		9.7	14.8	14.0
Total Foreign	26.8	28.4	29.0	494	496	522	60.7	64.7	69.5
Maj. Foreign Exporters	12.1	12.8		747	756		41.4	44.6	
Australia	0.1	0.2		1452	1165		1.0	1.2	
Central America 1/	0.1	0.1		730	778		0.4	0.4	
China	4.3	4.9		824	851		16.3	19.2	
Egypt	0.4	0.4		895	856		1.8	1.6	
Mexico	0.2	0.2		914	947		0.6	1.0	
Pakistan	2.5	2.5		527	585		6.1	6.8	
Sudan	0.4	0.3		431	492		0.7	0.7	
Turkey	0.6	0.6		885	897		2.4	2.4	
USSR	3.5	3.5		762	698		12.2	11.3	
Major Importers 2/	0.3	0.3		926	805		1.4	1.2	
Other Foreign	14.4	15.2		272	270		17.9	18.9	
Argentina	0.3	0.5		318	435		0.5	1.0	
Brazil	2.2	2.3		303	314		3.0	3.2	
India	7.3	7.5		222	203		7.4	7.0	
Syria	0.1	0.1		874	765		0.6	0.5	
Others	4.5	4.9		315	323		6.4	7.2	

1/ Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

2/ Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Japan, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

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FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA



TABLE 9

NOTE: The table below presents a 7-year record of the differences between the May projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the May projections and the final estimates have averaged 14.3 million tons (2.9 percent) ranging from -18.8 to 17.6 million tons. The May projection has been below the final estimate four times and above three times.

## RELIABILITY OF MAY PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATE, 1981/82-87/88 1/							
	: AVERAGE	: AVERAGE	Difference		: BELOW	: ABOVE		
	: PERCENT		---MILLION METRIC TONS---		: NUMBER OF YEARS	2/		
WHEAT	:	:	:	:	:	:		
WORLD	: 2.9	: 14.3	-18.8	17.6	: 4	3		
U.S.	: 3.1	: 2.2	-4.3	2.7	: 4	3		
FOREIGN	: 3.2	: 13.6	-21.3	20.0	: 4	3		
COARSE GRAINS 3/	:	:	:	:	:	:		
WORLD	: 2.8	: 21.4	-28.2	54.3	: 4	3		
U.S.	: 10.6	: 20.8	-30.1	52.1	: 5	2		
FOREIGN	: 2.4	: 12.8	-12.7	28.1	: 1	6		
RICE (MILLED)	:	:	:	:	:	:		
WORLD	: 3.7	: 11.4	-21.8	19.4	: 4	3		
U.S.	: 8.4	: 0.4	-1.0	0.5	: 3	4		
FOREIGN	: 3.8	: 11.4	-22.0	19.2	: 4	3		
SOYBEANS	:	:	:	:	:	:		
WORLD	: n/a	: n/a	n/a	n/a	: n/a	n/a		
U.S.	: 8.9	: 4.5	-4.7	12.0	: 4	3		
FOREIGN	: n/a	: n/a	n/a	n/a	: n/a	n/a		
COTTON	:	:	----MILLION 480-LB. BALES----		:	:		
WORLD	: 4.7	: 3.7	-13.7	6.0	: 6	1		
U.S.	: 12.1	: 1.5	-2.7	1.3	: 4	3		
FOREIGN	: 4.3	: 2.9	-12.2	4.7	: 4	2		
UNITED STATES	:	:	----MILLION BUSHELS----		:	:		
=====	:	:	:	:	:	:		
CORN	: 11.8	: 714	-990	1.884	: 4	3		
SORGHUM	: 17.2	: 136	-228	171	: 6	1		
BARLEY	: 7.1	: 39	-73	36	: 4	3		
OATS	: 13.2	: 56	-77	145	: 2	5		

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1986/87 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year and for 1987/88 last month's estimate.

2/ May not total seven if projection was the same as the final estimate.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

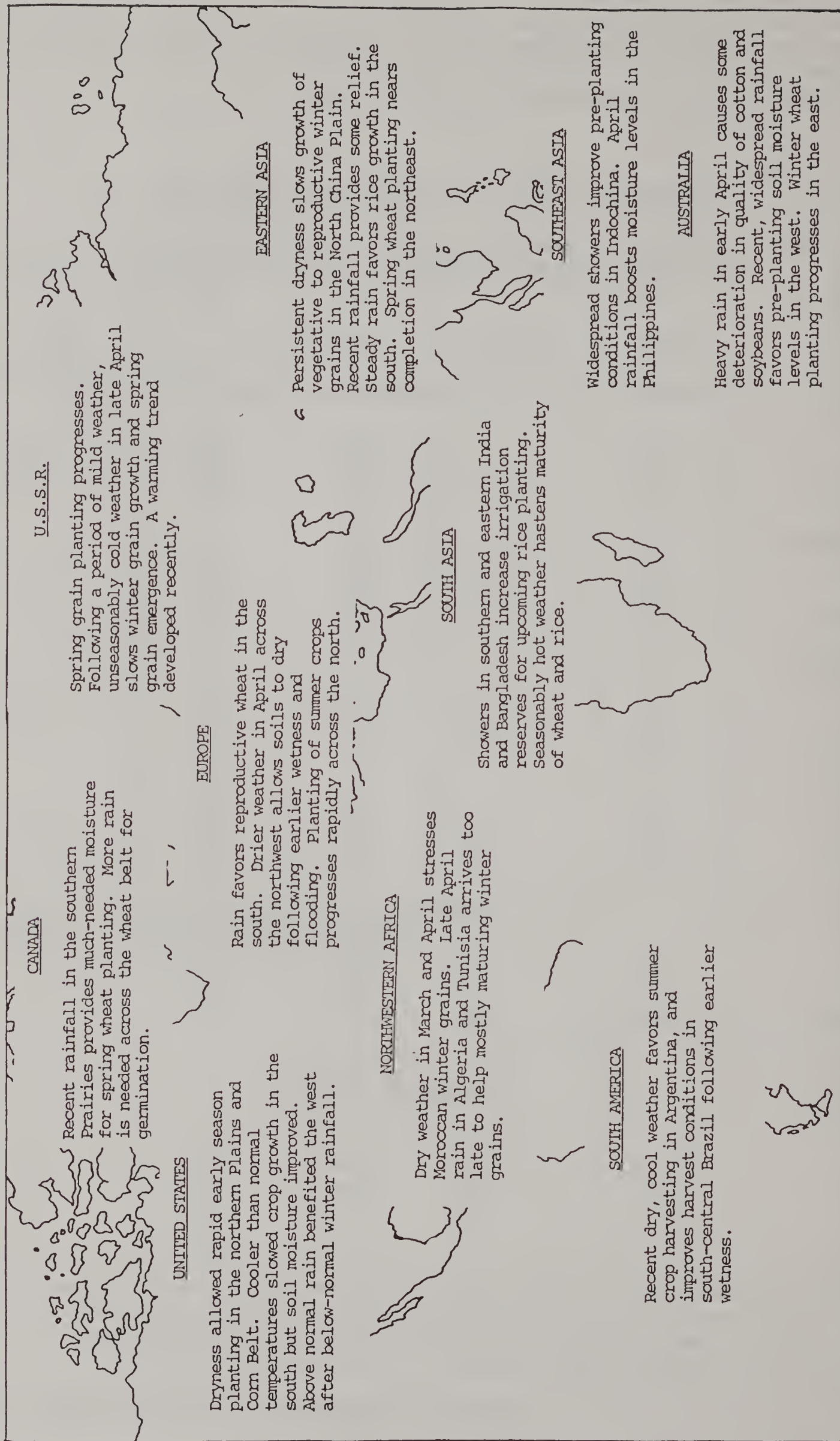
MAY 1988

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA



# WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

Date May 9, 1988



(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 447-7917).

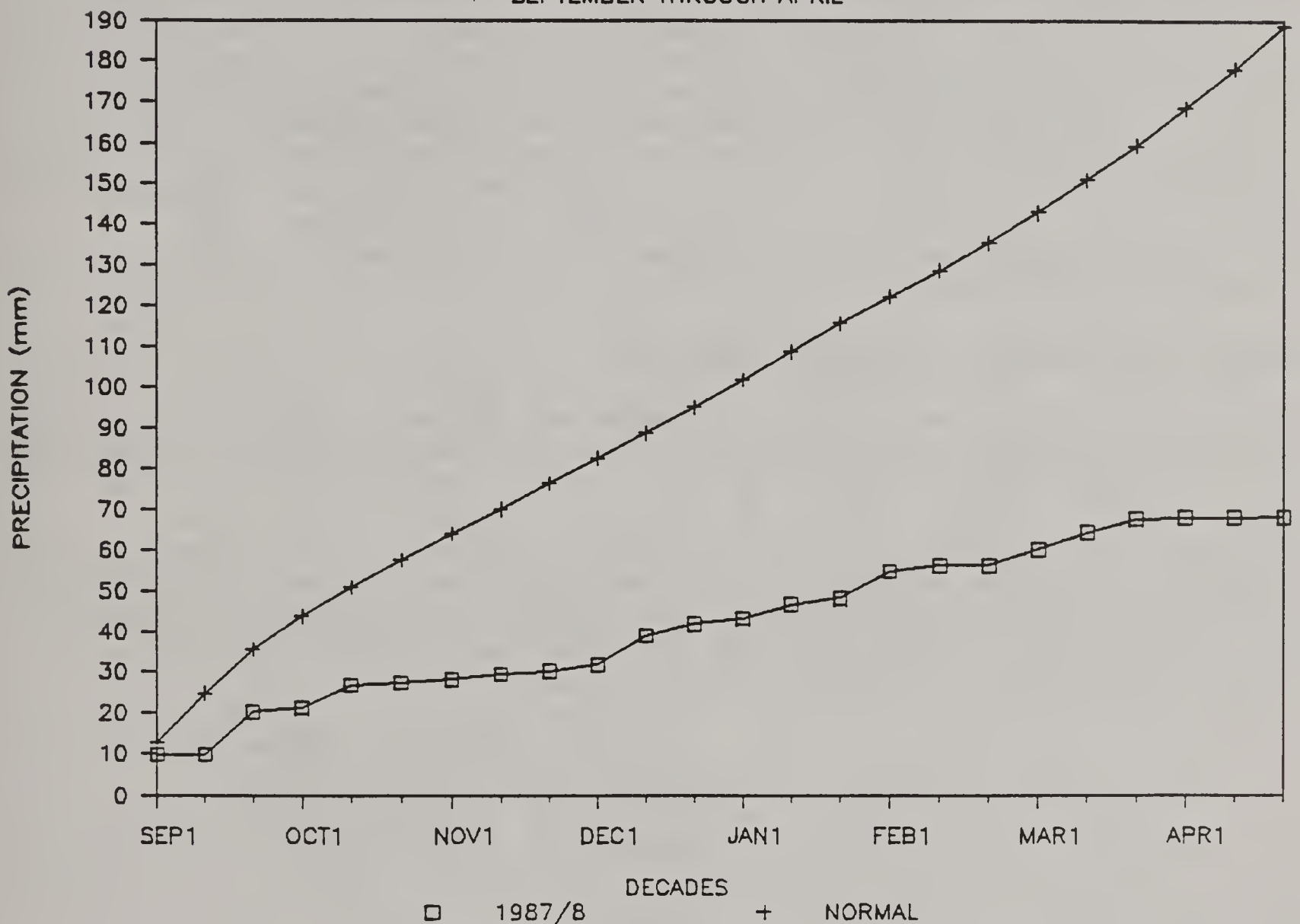


## WEATHER BRIEF

The Canadian Prairie Provinces from southern Manitoba to southern Alberta have been abnormally warm and dry since October. The driest area is southwestern Saskatchewan and southern Alberta, where rainfall has been only 25-40 percent of normal. Recent rains have eased the dryness in southern Manitoba and southeastern Saskatchewan. Scattered showers have brought little relief to southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan. The lack of soil moisture reserves will make abundant and timely rains vital for normal development of the spring grain and oilseed crops now being planted.

### S ALBERTA CUMULATIVE PRECIPITATION

SEPTEMBER THROUGH APRIL





## PRODUCTION BRIEFS

### MEXICO: SOYBEAN AREA PROJECTED TO DECLINE

Mexican growers are expected to decrease their 1988/89 soybean area in response to drought-like conditions which are continuing in the major planting areas of Sinaloa and Sonora. Reservoir levels are very low, and some areas are not expected to be planted due to lack of irrigation water. Other factors which may discourage growers from planting soybeans are the high cost of fertilizer, scarce farm credit for inputs, and competition from relatively more profitable cotton.

### UNITED KINGDOM: CONTINUING PROBLEMS FROM CHERNOBYL FALLOUT

Two years after the Chernobyl nuclear accident, some British farmers continue to suffer from problems caused by fallout from the accident, according to a report from the U.S. agricultural counselor in London. In the first months after the accident, restrictions were placed on livestock marketings from over 9000 farms due to unacceptable levels of radioactive contamination in meat raised on these farms. When the restrictions were first imposed, it was generally assumed that they would be short-lived; however, the natural dispersion of the radioactive fallout has been slower than originally expected with the result that nearly 600 farms continue to be restricted. The restrictions require that slaughter animals must be rigorously tested for contamination before they can be marketed.

### CANADA: 1988/89 INITIAL PAYMENTS ANNOUNCED

On April 22 the Minister of State for Grains and Oilseeds, Charles Mayer, announced the 1988/89 initial payments which are unchanged from the recently revised 1987/88 initial payments for major grains. Mayer also stated that "If markets improve further, we will certainly be prepared to make further adjustments [to initial payments]." According to the U.S. agricultural attache, the payments are generally in line with growers' expectations and are unlikely to alter significantly the planting intentions reported by farmers in early March. Initial payments per ton for wheat, oats, and barley, basis in-store Thunder Bay or Vancouver are as follows:

	<u>C\$ Per Metric Ton</u> (C\$ = US\$ 0.81)		
	1987/88 original	1988/89 & 1987/88 revised	% Change
No.1 Canada Western Red Spring Wheat	110	120	9%
No.1 Canada Western Amber Durum Wheat	110	125	14%
No.1 Canada Western Oats (Milling Oats)	100	125	25%
No.1 Canada Western Barley	60	65	8%
Special Select CW 6-row Barley (Malting Barley)	105	125	19%

## AN OVERVIEW OF CHINESE OILSEED PRODUCTION

Chinese oilseed production has increased rapidly in recent years, with output increasing nearly 75 percent since 1980. Historically one of the most important oilseed producers in the world, China is second only to the United States in total oilseed production. In 1987, it was the world's leading producer of cottonseed, peanuts, and rapeseed, and the third leading producer of soybeans. Sizable increase in the rapeseed and cottonseed crops in 1987 contributed to a record harvest of 33.5 million tons, up 8 percent from 1986. According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Beijing, total oilseed production is expected to further increase in 1988, encouraged by recent increases in procurement prices driven by a growing demand for oilseed products. Expansion, however, may be limited by relatively low prices compared to other cash crops, competition for scarce farmland, and a renewed emphasis on grain and cotton production.

Oilseed production varies in different parts of the country. Soybeans and sunflowerseeds are grown predominately in northern China, while peanuts are important in the south. Soybeans, peanuts, and cottonseed are all grown on the North China Plain, but rapeseed is the major oilseed crop in Sichuan and the Yangtze valley, where it is often planted in rotation with rice. Inter-provincial oilseed trade is limited because of transportation difficulties; therefore, most oilseeds and edible oils are consumed close to their production areas.

Soybean production increased from 7.9 million tons in 1980 to an estimated 12.1 million tons in 1987, a 52-percent increase. Production is expected to increase again this year as area expands. In recent years the Chinese have put great emphasis on developing the northeast into a major commodity base for soybean production, processing, and exports. Farmers are under pressure this year to expand grain production (soybeans are considered a grain in China), but where soybeans compete directly with corn in the main production areas, corn is often favored because of its higher yields and financial returns.

Rapeseed production has expanded rapidly over the past decade. Most of it is crushed for oil, which is very popular and widely used in southern and central China even though it is high in erucic acid. Grown mainly as a winter crop, rapeseed's primary competition for land is from winter wheat and barley. Production for 1987 is estimated at 6.7 million tons, up 14 percent from 1986 and up over 180 percent from the 1980 level. The U.S. agricultural counselor in Beijing has reported that total area for 1988 may be down from last year's record 5.3 million hectares because of winterkill and frost damage in the lower Yangtze valley, but total production may be up slightly. Although China's rapeseed yields (1.27 tons per hectare in 1987) are below the world average of 1.42 tons per hectare, efforts to improve yields are limited somewhat by rapeseed's role as a winter crop in a multicrop system.

Production of peanuts has increased more than 70 percent since 1980, from 3.6 million tons that year to 6.2 million tons for 1987. A popular cash crop with many uses, production is concentrated in Shandong province, where the sandy soil is suitable for peanut cultivation, and Guangdong in southern China. Although demand is high for peanut oil and meal, area expansion is limited by competition for scarce farmland from grain and cotton in the north and from other cash crops in the south. Production in 1987 was up 5 percent over the 1986 crop, which was damaged by a serious spring drought in Shandong and flooding in Guangdong.



Cottonseed, a by-product of cotton lint, is steadily becoming more important as a source of oil and meal in China. Production has fluctuated considerably over the last decade, increasing from 4.6 million tons in 1980 to 10.6 million tons in 1984 before declining to 6.0 million tons in 1986 and rebounding to 7.1 million tons last season. Cotton/cottonseed production is expected to increase this season as a result of government programs offering higher prices, advanced cash payments, and subsidized fertilizer to farmers who sell their cotton to the state. Additional oilseed crushing facilities are being built on the North China Plain to process both cottonseed and peanuts, making more oil available.

Following rapid increases in the early 1980's, sunflowerseed production peaked in 1984 at 1.7 million tons and has been declining since then. Farmers are reportedly growing less sunflowerseed because of recurrent problems with disease and soil depletion and the potential higher returns from other crops.

### Chinese Production of Major Oilseeds - By Province

1986/1987

(1,000 Metric Tons)

<u>Soybeans</u>		<u>Rapeseed</u>	
Heilongjiang	3,780	Sichuan	1,310
Shandong	947	Anhui	907
Jilin	837	Jiangsu	789
Anhui	819	Hubei	471
Henan	749	Zhejiang	413
Jiangsu	719	Hunan	368
Liaoning	635	Guizhou	367
Hebei	412	Henan	316
Inner Mongolia	410	Jiangxi	157
Other	2,306	Other	783
<u>Total</u>	<u>11,614</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>5,881</u>

<u>Peanuts</u>		<u>Cottonseed</u>	
Shandong	2,047	Shandong	1,600
Guangdong	644	Hebei	869
Henan	537	Hubei	746
Hebei	476	Jiangsu	682
Jiangsu	365	Henan	678
Sichuan	270	Xinjiang	367
Guangxi	228	Anhui	277
Liaoning	222	Sichuan	165
Other	1,093	Other	634
<u>Total</u>	<u>5,882</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>6,018</u>

Source: State Statistical Bureau

Paulette Sandene (202 475-5133)

## IMPACT OF DROUGHT ON INDIA'S 1987 LIVESTOCK OUTPUT

India's drought during the summer and fall of 1987 and the resulting shortages of feed and fodder had a sharp impact on that country's livestock industry, according to a report from the U.S. agricultural counselor in New Delhi. Some of the negative influences of the drought continued in early 1988. However, since most of the feed and fodder supply is from residues of the domestic grain crop, favorable weather would likely allow the livestock sector to resume its growth by the end of the year.

After rising steadily for several years, 1987 total milk production declined from 44 to 40 million tons, a 9-percent drop. Lower supplies of milk lead to a drawdown of domestic supplies of butteroil and nonfat dry milk and to an increase in imports of dairy products. Before the drought, milk production had been expected to increase about 5 percent in 1987.

During the 1980-86 period, India's cattle population increased steadily; however, current estimates indicate the drought was the main cause of a 4-percent loss in total cattle numbers. Government efforts to minimize losses included establishment of cattle "camps" (mostly in the States of Gujarat and Rajasthan) where private farmers could bring their cattle. With the cattle concentrated in central locations, the government was better able to organize distribution of feed and water which often had to be transported from other regions.

The number of sheep in India grew about 3 percent annually until 1987. The drought is estimated to have caused this positive growth rate to change to a 3-percent loss, from 55.5 million head at the start of 1987 to 54.0 million at the beginning of 1988. Shortages of feed also affected lamb growth rates and caused an increase in lamb slaughter.

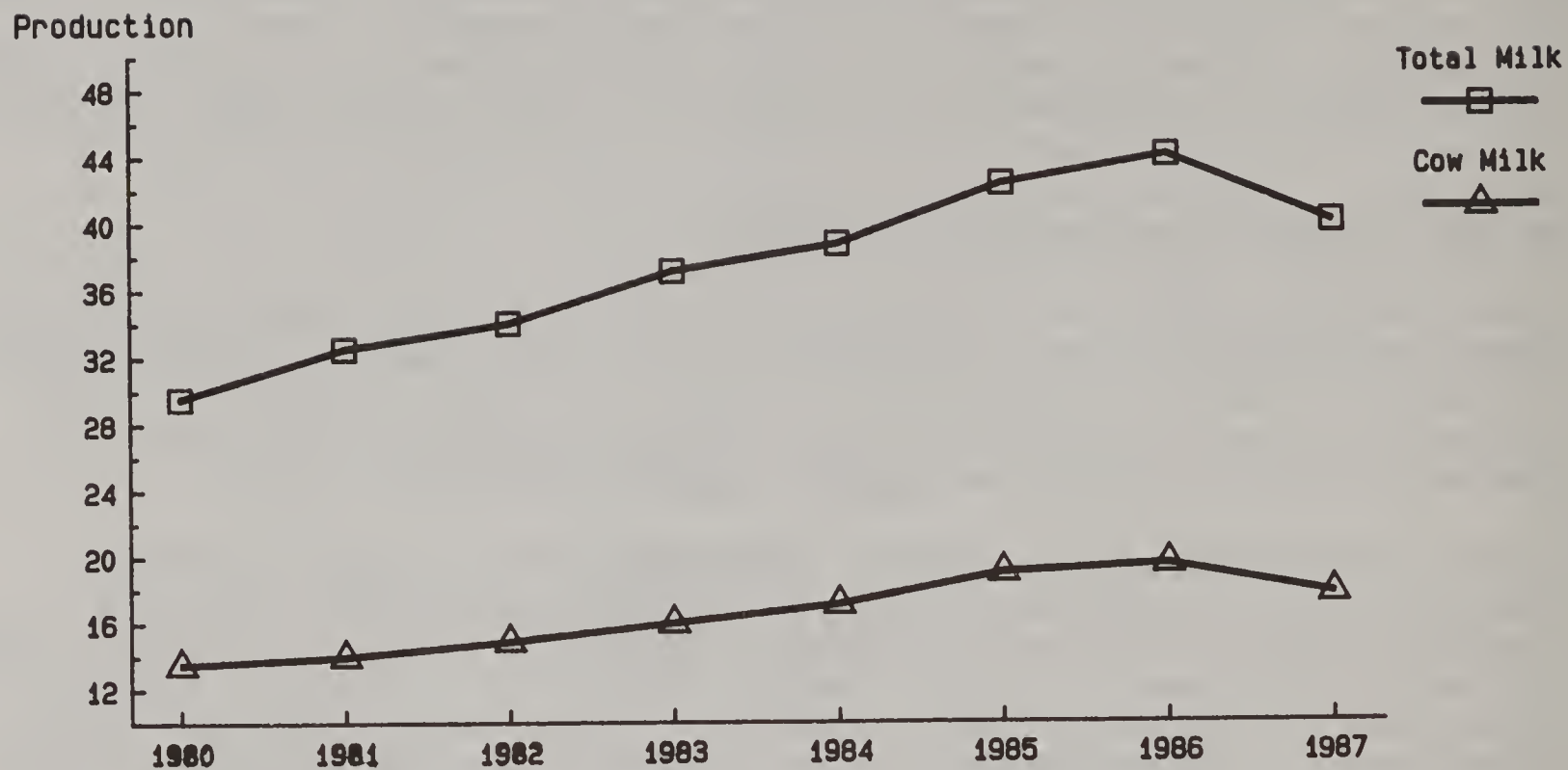
Poultry is reported to be one segment of the livestock sector that was able to increase output despite the drought. Total poultry meat production in 1987 is estimated at 187,000 tons, up 7 percent, and further rapid growth is expected in 1988. Rapid growth in poultry meat production is due in large part to good demand and acceptance by Indian producers of western production methods and broiler breeds which provide greater efficiency particularly relative to feed requirements. Even more rapid progress might be expected if problems with feed shortages and marketing infrastructures could be solved. Egg production totaled 17.2 billion eggs in 1987 up about 6 percent with more growth expected in 1988. The increase in egg production is due to rapid acceptance of hybrid hens that lay more eggs annually and are more efficient in converting feed to eggs.

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Arthur Coffing, (202) 382-8885



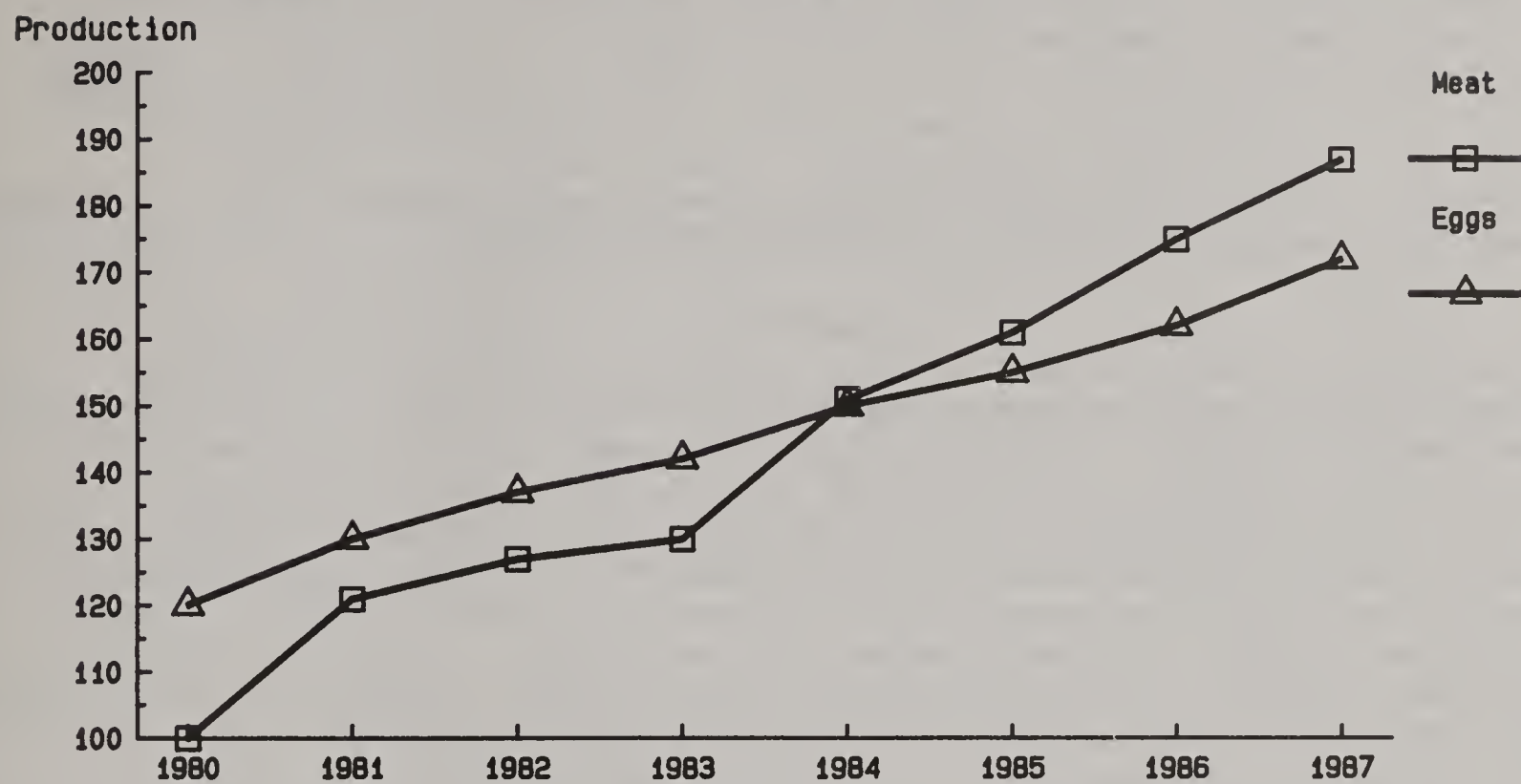
**INDIA: Total Milk and Cow Milk Production  
1980 - 87  
(million tons)**



**INDIA: Beginning Cattle and Sheep Numbers  
1980 - 88  
(million head)**



INDIA: Poultry Meat and Egg Production  
1980 - 87  
(Meat - 1,000 tons. Eggs - 100,000,000 units)





## DOUBLE-LOW RAPESEED PRODUCTION IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Since the late 1970's, European Community (EC) oilseed production has increased dramatically as a result of changes in EC pricing policy. Relatively large crushing subsidies, which are passed on to oilseed producers, have caused a substantial shift away from grains to oilseeds by EC producers. Although the growth in output has been most pronounced for soybeans, rapeseed production has increased 142 percent since 1983 and now accounts for 51 percent of total EC oilseed production. (Please see "EC-12 Oilseed Production" in the December 1987 World Crop Production circular for a detailed discussion of recent developments in the EC oilseeds sector.)

In the mid-1970's, after it was discovered that the erucic acid present in rapeseed oil is associated with a variety of blood disorders, EC rapeseed breeding programs concentrated on developing varieties with a erucic acid content below 2 percent. The effort was successful, and in 1977, the EC mandated a complete shift to these new "single-low" varieties. Still, single-low rapeseed meal was found to inhibit weight gain and contribute to a variety of other problems when it was included in livestock feeding rations. The source of these shortcomings proved to be the presence of unacceptably high levels of a chemical group called glucosinolates. A further breeding program was launched to produce rapeseed varieties that contain low amounts of both erucic acid and glucosinolates. The resulting "double-low" varieties produce a meal that is suitable for increased usage in feeding rations for cattle, swine, and poultry. For example, French tests have shown that the share of rapeseed meal included in hog fattening rations can be raised from around 5 percent for single-low varieties to 10-15 percent for non-dehulled double-low varieties to roughly 20 percent for dehulled double-low varieties. Dehulling increases digestibility by reducing the meal's high fiber content and raises the protein and energy content significantly. The French Technical Center for Oilseeds, CETIOM, rates dehulled double-low rapeseed meal as equal to soymeal 44 in protein and energy content.

In 1981, the EC introduced a policy designed to reduce the Community's dependence on soybean imports by offering production and crushing incentives for double-low rapeseed, which could be used as a partial substitute for soybean meal in livestock feeding rations. Beginning with the 1981/82 marketing year, rapeseed producers were offered a price bonus, on top of the basic intervention price, for double-low seed that contained less than 10 micromoles of glucosinolates per gram of whole seed. In 1986, the EC Agriculture Council also agreed to pay crushers a premium for double-low seed. That same year, the minimum acceptable glucosinolate level was relaxed to 35 micromoles per gram where it has remained. An extension of this standard through the 1989/90 marketing year was recently passed by the Agriculture Council, but by 1991/92, all rapeseed marketed in the EC must meet a minimum standard of 20 micromoles. After the 1990/91 marketing year, the EC will pay its crushing subsidy only for double-low seed.

Despite these moves by the Agriculture Council, several technical and economic barriers have stood in the way of a widespread shift to double-low varieties. Farmers who planted the double-low varieties available in the early 1980's did not receive the price premium for their seed because these varieties did not meet the Community's minimum standard for glucosinolate content. Even since the minimum standard has been lowered, many growers have not made the switch to double-low varieties because they maintain that the price bonus is not



sufficient to compensate for lower yields relative to the most popular single-low varieties. As the 1991 deadline for the elimination of the crushing subsidy on single-low seed approaches and new higher yielding varieties with glucosinolate levels below 20 micromoles are developed, the pace of the shift to double-low varieties is quickening. For the 1988/89 marketing year, the share of total EC rapeseed area sown to double-low varieties is projected to reach 45 percent, up from just 25 percent in 1987/88. By 1991, virtually all of the rapeseed produced in the EC will come from double-low varieties.

Four countries--France, West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Denmark--account for 98 percent of the European Community's rapeseed production. Each is following a slightly different course in making the shift from single-low to double-low varieties by the 1991 deadline.

France leads the EC in rapeseed production, accounting for roughly 40 percent of the Community's total output in most years. Since 1978/79, annual French rapeseed production has averaged 1.16 million tons from 430,000 hectares for a mean yield of 2.61 tons per hectare. In the current marketing year, the French crop was a record 2.7 million tons, while harvested area reached a new high of 740,000 hectares, and the yield of 3.6 tons per hectare set a record for the EC as a whole. Winter rapeseed normally accounts for virtually all of French rapeseed area. Rapeseed is grown primarily in a band that runs across central France from Burgundy in the west to Lorraine in the east. This region accounted for 55 percent of the 1987/88 harvested rapeseed area. Since 1984, the area sown to double-low varieties has ranged between 5-10 percent of the the total rapeseed area. The share of total rapeseed area devoted to double-low varieties jumped to 17 percent last fall and is expected to reach 50 percent in the fall of 1988 and 90-100 percent for the 1990/91 harvest, in advance of the withdrawal of the EC crushing subsidy for single-low varieties. The two most popular single-low rapeseed varieties in France are Bienvenu and Jet-Neuf, accounting for roughly 50 and 25 percent, respectively, of total rapeseed area. Darmor is the only double-low variety currently grown in France, but a number of additional varieties will be available for planting in the fall of 1988. Under normal conditions, Bienvenu out-yields both Jet-Neuf and Darmor, but in years when there is a late freeze, as often happens in northeastern France, Darmor is a superior performer because it blooms later than the other varieties. Darmor has a glucosinolate content of about 23 micromoles per gram, which is low enough to meet the EC's current standard but above the minimum requirement of 20 micromoles for the 1991/92 marketing year. All of the varieties currently being developed will contain less than 20 micromoles of glucosinolates per gram, and at least one (preliminarily called B001) is expected to approach the yields obtained from Bienvenu.

West Germany has accounted for around a fifth of the EC's total rapeseed production in recent years. On average, Germany has produced a rapeseed crop of 620,000 tons each year since 1978 from an area of 222,000 hectares for the second best 10-year average yield in the EC of 2.74 tons per hectare. German rapeseed production increased 28 percent this year to a record 1.24 million tons from a record area of 430,000 hectares for a somewhat disappointing yield of 2.9 tons per hectare. Nearly all of Germany's rapeseed crop is fall-sown. The low-lying, northern plains states of Schleswig-Holstein and Niedersachsen account for about 40 percent of total rapeseed area. Another 40 percent is harvested in the higher elevations of the southern states of Bayern (Bavaria) and Baden-Wurttemberg, with these latter areas accounting for more than half



of the small summer crop. The shift to double-low varieties began in earnest with the current marketing year, when about 40 percent of the total area was sown to double-lows. The crop harvested in the fall of 1988 is projected to be virtually all double-low seed. This rapid shift to double-low varieties was facilitated by the availability of 18 (13 winter and 5 spring) approved varieties in Germany that meet the EC's minimum standard for glucosinolate content.

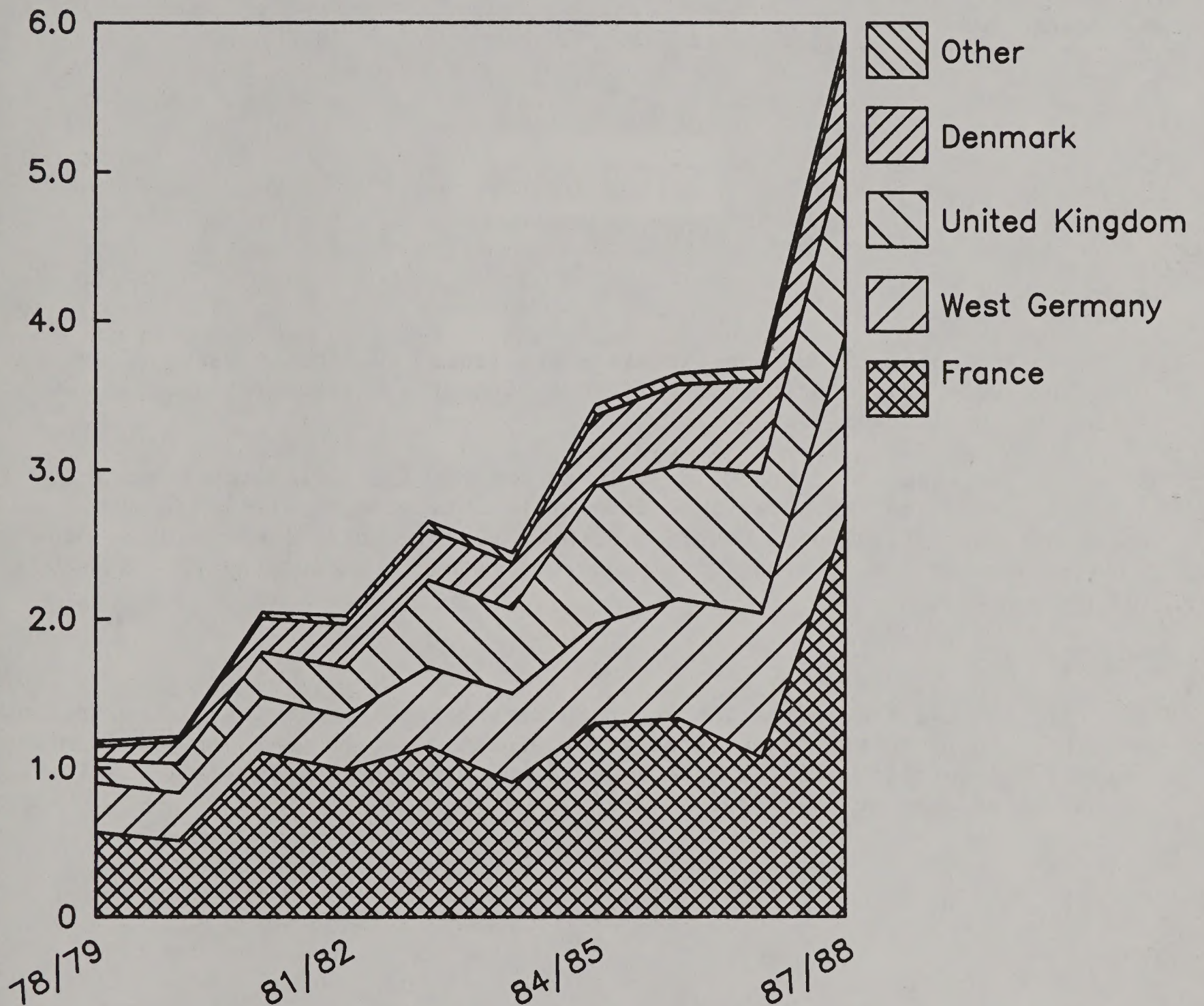
The United Kingdom (UK) has produced about 20 percent of the rapeseed grown in the EC in recent years. Over the past 10 years, annual UK rapeseed production has averaged 618,000 tons from 200,000 hectares for an average annual yield of 2.99 tons per hectare, the highest in the EC. In the current marketing year, the UK set a new rapeseed production record of 1.3 million tons from a record area of 380,000 hectares for a near-record yield of 3.42 tons per hectare. Although the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF) does not keep records on spring-versus fall-sown rapeseed, winter rapeseed is estimated to represent between 90-95 percent of total rapeseed area. UK rapeseed production is concentrated in the eastern English counties of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire and in East Anglia. The UK has lagged behind the EC's three other major rapeseed producers in making the shift to double-low varieties. An estimated 15 percent of total winter rapeseed area sown last fall was dedicated to double-low varieties, but the share sown to double-lows in the fall of 1988 is expected to increase to between 60-80 percent of total rapeseed area. The two most popular single-low varieties grown in the UK are Bienvenu and Mikado, and the principal double-low variety is Ariana. Under normal conditions, the single-low winter varieties currently in use yield an average of 3.2 tons per hectare, and the available double-low varieties yield about 6 percent less. On average, Ariana contains 19.5 micromoles of glucosinolates per gram, just under the 20 micromole standard set for the 1991 crop, but the glucosinolate content can range as high as 34 micromoles. As a result, the availability of relatively high-yielding double-low seed that meets the EC standard for glucosinolate content is seen as the primary potential obstacle to a complete shift in UK rapeseed area to double-low varieties by 1991.

Denmark is the fourth largest rapeseed producer in the EC with a 10-15 percent share of total production. Since the 1979 marketing year, annual production has averaged 363,000 tons from 155,000 hectares for a mean yield of 2.28 tons per hectare. Danish rapeseed production of 592,000 tons for the current marketing year showed a slight decline from the record 1986/87 crop of 618,000 tons; this year's record area of 252,000 hectares was more than offset by the lowest yield in 4 years. Rapeseed growing areas are evenly distributed throughout Denmark, and 85-90 percent of Danish rapeseed is spring-sown. Until recently, the summer crop has been devoted exclusively to double-low varieties and single-low varieties have been planted only in the fall. The development of double-low varieties that could survive the Danish winter boosted the double-low share of this year's winter crop to 50 percent, and has led to expectations that nearly all of the crop harvested in the fall of 1988 will be double-low. There are a number of double-low varieties already in use in Denmark, all of which meet the EC's 20 micromole standard for 1991. Since 1983, winter (single-low) rapeseed has out-yielded the summer (double-low) crop by an average of 17.5 percent.



# EC-12 RAPESEED PRODUCTION

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